NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-TORK DAILY TRIBUNE IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

At The Tribune Buildings, corner of Spruce and Nusanu streets, opposite the City Hall, at delivered to City Subscribers for 12j cents per week; then they prefer, they can pay to advance at the Desk of the months or syear at the americal. Single copies or six months or syear at the americal. Single copies of the months of the prefer they can be a subscribers five Dollars per annum, in trance. Subscribers five Dollars per annum, in trance. Subscribers five Dollars per annum, in trance. Subscribers in advance required in sil examples with Country Newspapers. Daily papers received in this office, whose terms are higher than those of The property of the property

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Payment Required in Adentic.

Business Notices.—12 cents per line, each insertion.
General Notices.—Sx lines or less each insertion,
general over ax lines a cents per line each day.
General Advertisements.—INSIDE—Eight lines,
less, each insertion, 5e cents aver sight lines, 6 cents
less each day.

in less, each insertion, so couls, see and insertion, 25 cents, see line each day.

OUTSIDE—Eight lines or loss, each insertion, 25 cents, over eight lines, 3 cents per line per day, or 75 cents per month.

Railstoors and Temperance Natices and Maraiaca and Funeral invitations, not exceeding 36 words, will semented for 25 cents.

Legal Advertisements At the rates fixed by the

Ramie.

All Advertisements inserted in this paper appear both in the Morning and Evening Edutions.

AVERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY is published every Saturday Morning, at the low price of \$2 per muon in advance. Eight copies for \$10, or twenty copies on one address for \$20, and the speer in no cased continued seyond the time for which it is paid.
Advertisements for this sheet will be charged 20 cents per line each insection.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE published every Wednesday and Saturday more frice \$3 per annum. Two copies for \$5.
 Advertisements 6 cents a line each insertion

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE For European Circulation, is published on the departure of each Mail Scanner for Liverpool, Price 6; cents per copy, or 84 per year, postage included. THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

California, Oregon, and the Sandwick Islands, a published on the departure of each Mail Steamer for Chagres. Price 6; cents per copy. GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

SY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. Great Whig Meeting at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 4, 1853-11 P. M. A large and enthusiastic Whig meeting has taken place at the Chinese Museum this evening to respond to the manly and upright conduct of Gov. Johnston, in vetoing the Apportionment Bill, by which an unscrupulous majority in the Legislature sought to secure to the Locofo os the perpetual control of the State. Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, presided, assisted by twenty-eight Vice-Presidents, and our Whig Representatives in Congress, were among the speakers. The following were the most essential among the resolutions :

Resolved, That, yielding to no ordinary impulse of gratitude, we desire to express to the Governor of Pennsylvania our sense of the ability and patriodism of his conduct during the session of the Le rislature, now happily brought to a close; his reso lite assertion of the principles for the mulateannee of which he was elected; his protection of the

of which he was elected; his protection of the business interests of the whole constituency he represents; his support of the Constitution, and his manly assertion of that fidelity to the Union to which an unwavering course of legislation has pledged Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the people of Pennsylvania—for on this matter of Protection there is really no thorough division of parties—still cherish and forever will cherish the system of raising revenue and encouraging domestic industry by import duties fairly and specifically ascertained, and again, in a tone of respectful warning—warning which the unerring commercial signs around us should make impressive—we call upon Congress to do, or to begin to 60, its duty of practical legislation.

Resolutions in favor of the immediate admission

Resolutions in favor of the immediate admission of California were also adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Commit-tee to consist of fifty citizens of the city and coun-ty, to invite the President to visit Philadelphia at such time this Summer or Fall as may be consistent with his public duties, and that these resolutions be published.

News from the Far West.

Sr. Louis, Monday, June 3.
Recent advices from Council Bluffs state that the California Emigrants at St. Joseph, Kanesville, and other points, had, with few exceptions left for the plains. The first Mormon train, consisting of 100 wagons and between 600 and 800 persons, would leave Kanesville for Salt Lake shout the 1st inst. Alarming reports relative to Small Pox and Cholera almost daily reached the frontier and the small towns from the emigrants on by emigrants who were returning discouraged, and were not generally believed. A party of six emigrants recently returned, report that Sullivan's Company, from Brunswick, with the exception of three, has fallen victims to the Cholera. The Califernia Caravan extended between 200 and 250 miles, and always in sight of each other. Grass and water were quite abundant.

On the 27th ult. Kanesville and its vicinity were visited by a tremendous storm, which unroofed several houses and did much injury to the timber. Fortunately the crops were not sufficiently advanced to suffer, and no lives were lost.

Money Recovered.

CLEVELAND, Monday, June 3. The greater portion of the money stolen from the Cleveland Insurance Co. has been recovered. Business generally is good.

Attempt at Bank Robbery.

The Fell's Point Savings Institution was entered by robbers last night, after breaking locks, bolts, &c. but luckily they fulled in obtaining the booty they anticipated. Two of them have been acrost ed and committed to prison. They say they are reign burglars recently arrived in the country.

Drowned. SAVANNAH, May 30. Alfred Robinson, second mate of the bark Texas. hom your port, walked off the dock in this city, and vas drowned, last evening

XXXIst CONGRESS-First Session.

SENATE....Washington, Monday, June 4.
Mr. Webster submitted to the Senate a bill emendatory of the act of 1793, relating to the retamation of fugitive slaves, which he said he prelared last February, after much deliberation, and which he had altered in no particular since it was hen drafted. The bill was ordered to be printed. Mr. SEWARD presented the proceedings of s neeting of the citizens of Syracuse, expressive of their views of the question now before Congress clative to Slavery and the admission of California. laid on the table, and a motion to print referred the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Dickinson submitted a few remarks in dero-Mion of the Free Soil meeting from which these Meedings emanated.

Mr. FOUTE presented the credentials of Jeffer-Davis, elected a Senator from Mississippi for a full term of six years, from the 4th of March

Mr. Rusk, from the Post Office Committee, re-A message was received from the President in lawer to a communication of the Senate relative to the late Cuban Expedition, which was laid on

Mr. Davis of Miss called up the resolution of in-DAVIS of Miss. called up the resolution of in-city in relation to the Houne Island Expedition, which was taken up and passed.

Mr. CLARKE submitted a resolution of inquiry in slatin to the payment or non payment of instal-ments due the United States under the Treaty of Q, with Peru. Adopted.
On motion of Mr. CLAY, the Senate took up the Smiles bill.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

VOL. X NO. 2850.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1850.

Mr. Soule laid on the table, to have printed, the following amendment, which he designs proposing as a substitute for the first three sections of the

bill:
"Re it enacted, That as soon as California shall have

"Re at enacted, That as soon as California shall have passed, in Convention, no orthogone providing that she reliquishes all little or claim to tax, dispose of or in any way to interfere with the primary disposal by the Uoina S area of the public domain within her mints that she with out the proper and the representation of the public domain within her mints that she with out the representation of the public domain within her mints that she with out the representation of the control of the contro

metion, as aforesaid, shall be paid over to the said State of California.

Sac. S. Be it enacted, that the Senators and Representatives elected, now before Congress from the said State of California, shall be entitled to receive, and shall receive the milesge and the per diem pay allowed to the delegates from the Territory of Oregon, from the day that the measage of the President transmitting the Constitution of California was received by Congress.

Sac. 4. Be it enacted that the country lying between the Se 36 of north latitude, and the boundary line between Mexico and the United States, established by the Treaty of Guadalepe Hidalgo, and extending from the Pacific to the Sierra Madre, shall confine a Territory under the name of "the Territory of South Carolina," and shall be organizate as such under the provisions of the bill applying to the Territory of Utsh, changing names where they ought to be changed in all respects whatsoever, and shall, when ready, able and willing to become a State, and destring to be such a definited into the Union with or without Slavery as the people therein may desire and make known through their constituents.

Mr. CLAY expressed his gratification at this man-

Mr. CLAY expressed his gratification at this manifestation of a disposition on the part of those who opposed the bill to present their contra project, instead of objecting, and saying that because they are in the minority they will make no proposition. The Vice President stated the question upon Mr. Chase's amendment amending Mr. Davis's (of Miss.) amendment, permitting the Territorial Legislatures to mass laws protection property of every

Miss.) smendment, permitting the Territorial Leg-islatures to pass laws protecting property of every kind, which now exists, or may hereafter be intro-duced, in the Territories, conformably with the Con-stitution and laws of the United States, so as to de-clare that said amendment shall not be construed so as to imply that Slavery exists, or can be intro-duced in said Territories by the said Constitution and laws. Mr. Douglas opposed both the amendments up

on the ground that they violated the principle of non-intervention, declared in the Nicholson letter if either of these amendments were adopted, he did not see how those who had heretofore assumed the position stated in that letter could vote for the

Mr. Downs said that if the interpretation of the Mr. Downs said that it the interpretation of the Nicholson letter given by Mr. Douglas was the true one, it took away the whole ground upon which the South supported it. The amendment submitted by Mr. Chase was in effect the Wilmot Proviso.

Mr. Chase defended his amendment; it was not

Mr. Chase defended his amendment; it was not the Wilmst Proviso, as had been stated by several Senators, but really an explanation of Mr. Davis's smeadment, designed to render its terms definite, and not liable to diversity of interpretation, according to the section in which interpreted.

Mr. Davis said his amendment was not destined to carry any implication as to what species of property; there was very little difference between deciding the rights of property, and protecting them when they exist.

ciding the rights of property, and protecting them when they exist.

In ruply, Mr. Dougalas asid, that the difference between that Senator and himself was simply, as to who were the people. The Senator applied the term to the inhabitants of the Territories, while he (Mr. Davis) applied it to those inhabitants only, after sovereignty had been given them by Congress.

Mr. Dougalas, in concluding a few words in reply, declared that if the question of Slavery was touched in any way, manner or shape in the bill, it could not pass the Senate.

could not pass the Senate. After some further debate by Mr. Walker and Jefferson Davis

Mr. BUTLER defended the amendment submitted Mr. BUTLER defended the amendment submitted by the latter; neither you nor the Senator propo-sing it, declared that Slavery exists in the Territo-ries; or shall go there; the Senator never said it should go there; he did contend, however, and pro-pose by his amendment, that if Slavery should go to the Territories, or if it should prove already to exist there, the slave owner may be protected in his right to try the validity of his title to that pro-perty under the Constitution and laws. Mr. Butler said, he designed, at a future time, to express his views generally upon the Bill, when he would take occasion to say candidly, explicitly, and distinctly. occasion to say candidly, explicitly, and distinctly what he thought would satisfy him as a representative of one of the Southern States.

tative of one of the Southern States.

Mr. King expressed himself opposed to Mr. Davis amendment, because it would embarrass the Bill. In reply to Mr. Douglass, he denounced that Senator's remarks as a Free Soil Wilmot Proviso speech, so far as the argument went, because it contended that Congress had all power over the

subject of Slavery.

Mr. Douglas responded with considerable

Mr. WEDSTER thought the amendment was of very little moment or effect in any way. If he un-derstood the object of its mover, that object could derstood the object of its mover, that object could be readily obtained by another mode. He understood that the amendment had its foundation in nothing but a disposition to prevent the Legislatures of the Territories from passing any law perpetually excluding Slavery therefrom. He saw an amendment the other day in the hands of the Sentar from Indiana which would most that object. ator from Indiana, which would meet that object. The bill declared that those Legislatures shall pass no law respecting Slavery. The amendment to which he referred, declared that the Territorial which he referred, declared tout the Legislature shall have no authority to pass laws establishing or excluding Slavery. This was cerbeginature shail have no authority to pass laws establishing or excluding Slavery. This was certainly a municipal question, and there could be no impropriety in adopting such an amendment as he had suggested, aithough he must say, that in his opinion, this whole class of amendments were unnecessary, considering the actual state of things in the country to which they must be as a bind.

the country to which they were to be applied.

Mr. Halk was unwilling even by silence to admit that the question before the Senate was of practical indifference. We had grown up from thirteen to thirty States, and the experience of the past was that in every instance in which new States had been admitted into the Union without states had been admitted into the Union without an express prohibition of Slavery, no matter what their latitude or longitude, Slavery had gone into, and been irrevocably established in those States. On this subject he wanted no other guide than the light of the past. This question, then, was one of great practical importance—a question of the establishment or exclusion of Slavery. No question had ever been agitated in Congress, since the Declaration of Independence, involving so important had ever been agnated in congress, since the be-laration of Independence, involving so important and lasting consequences as that now pending, and it was a libel upon the intelligence of the free States to tell them that it was a question of indif-

Mr. WEBSTER said it was, in his opinion question at all of Slavery or no Slavery. It was known to be his opinion that there was no reasonable human probability that Slavery would go to the Territories, and that there was no substantial necessity for doing anything, in establishing Terri-

necessity for doing anything, in establishing Territorial Governments, in relation to its prohibition or
exclusion, believing, it as he did, to be already exclued by causes not under human control.

After some further debate, Mr. Cass again explained and defended his Nicholson letter, and after
a few remarks in relation to the policy of nonintervention, declared that he should vote against
both pending amendments, as well as against the
original restriction contained in the bill upon Territurial Legislation respecting Slavery. torial Legislation respecting Slavery.
Without taking any question. 41, the Senate ad-

Mr. PEASLY (Loco) of N. H. introduced a bill for paying the interest to New-Hampshire, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. SCHENCK (Whig) of Ohio, asked leave to of-

following:

ored, That inasmuch as the Committee of Ways and
the annual appropriation bill "Ordered, Test inasunch as the Committee of ways and Means has not yet reported the annual appropriation bill for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the next facel year, beginning on the Soth June, but have neglected and failed to report the same for more than four months beyond the time fixed by the positive raies, they be

other appropriation bills as have not been brought in this seasion, without further delay."

Mr. Ashmus (Whig) of Mass. moved that the yess and nays should be taken on the subject.

Objection being made, Mr. SCHENCK moved a suspension of the rules.

Mr. McMullin (Loco) of Va. asked at what time it was usual to report.

Mr. SCHENCK replied—Within thirty days after the assemblement of the Committee.

Mr. Crowett (Free Soil) of Ohio, moved a call of the House, but it was not ordered.

Mr. Schenck asked that the 79th rule be rand.

Unanimous consent was not given.
Mr. Bayly (Loco) of Pa. asked the unanimous consent to make a statement.
Mr. Stanly (Whig) of N. C.—After rules are

Suspended.

Mr. WENTWORTH (Loce) of Ill, objected to the question being taken. The rules were not sospended—vote 51 to 60.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the

Whole on the State of the Union on the
CALIFORNIA QUESTION.

Mr. BOCOCK (Loco) of Va. defended Virginia
from the foul aspersions. He opposed the Wilmot
Proviso—the plan of the President, and Clay's Compromise, which latter gave all to the North. Nothing but an important equivalent could induce him
the definition of California. He canto vote for the admission of California. He con-tended that it is not practicable that the Union can be held together by force. If the South should be invaded by Northern troops they will meet with a warm reception. The Union should be bound to-gether by conciliation and affection. Keep within the heardering of the Constitution, and is glorious the boundaries of the Constitution, and fa glorious fature will be ours.

Mr. CROWELL advocated the admission of Cali-

ornia, unembarrarsed by any other subject of legislation, with its present boundaries, and with its glorious free Constitution.

Mr. Colcock, (Loco) of S. C. regarded every step which has been taken with regard to the admission of College and the state of College and the

admission of California, as a series of usur-petions, unsenctioned by law, and unsustained by petions, unsanctioned by law, and unsustained by the Constitution, and precedent. He censured the President for advising the formation of a Constitu-tion, and opposed Clay's Compromise, conceding all to the North.

Mr. Silvester, (Whig) of N. Y. expressed his opinion that disunion is not in the hearts of the people. The agitation is in the halls of Con-gress, and the passage of a resolution favorable to dissolution, would soon cause the voters for it to be discharged. Nature and art combine to make

us one people. Mr. Cons, (Loco) of Ala. was permitted to say,

Mr. Cons. (Loco) of Ala. was permitted to say, that he had given up all hope of getting the flow, and gave notice that he would print what he would like to say in the House.

Mr. Silvesfer resumed—He said that this course would perhaps have been better for himself, as he spoke to empty benches. He opposed the further extension of Slavery, and givested the admission of California.

The House then adjourned.

Markets ... New-Onleans, June 1. The Asia's news was received just night which has unsettled the market. Yesterday sales were made 1,100 bales Corrows a previous quotations. Flours has advanced still further. Rice sells at \$4.50 per cass. Provisions and Gaccessus are without material alteration. Prices of Cons are gradually advancing. The market for Covere is very dull, but no change of moment is noticed.

Markets ... BALTIMORE, June 3, Markets ... Baltimone, June 3.

The market for FLOUR has advanced. We notice large sales of Howard-st and City Mills at 5.314:05

5.574. Conn sells at 62:3000 per bush. Other descriptions of Frontice are as before reported.

Markets ... Gincinsatti, June 3.

FLOUR-Dull, and no sales have taken place.
The sales of Coan reached 2/00 bush in bulk, at 48-7, 1,000 in sacks at 55c. Provisions—Bacon sales fotched and do casks of ribbed do, 201; Sboulaiers were firm, at to fair brings 5/c. Coffree—Sales were made of the Richard Proc. and 45 do Rio at 50/c. Monasses is firm 50c for New-Orleans.

Markets CLEVELAND, June S. The Produce market is rather duil, in consequence of the Eric Caral treak, and small demand at Builabo-Small sales of Figure have taken place at 5 25. Good Othobrands Whart, Southern, 5,000 bash at 1080-1090. Convegoe bush aftor, 5,42—street price the same. Sales of Oarshave taken place at 576-50. Mass Pork is 16 50, and very scarce at that

CITY ITEMS.

SPLENDID PARADE-FIREMEN'S WELCOME .-The most splendid parade that our citizens have witnessed for a long time came off last night, on the occasion of the reception of Diligent Hose Com-PANY of Philadelphia. The night was the best that could have been selected by the amplest foreknowledge, and the boys were consequently in the best of spirits, and turned out with full ranks. A finer body of men could not have been 'selected from this or any other city, and a more decorous, orderly and quiet parade we have never witnessed. Engineer Eichells and his Assistants performed most excellently the responsible and laborious duty of forming the procession, and nothing like collision or coafusion occurred. We made out the line as follows, though it is possible that some Companies were out whose names and numbers escaped us, The line was formed in the Park, and marched down Broadway in the following order:

BAND. Alliance Engine, No. 3. Hose Company, No. 3.
Niagera Engine, No. 4.
Hook and Ladder Company, No. 4. Protection Engine, No. 5. Hand.

Hand.

Hook and Laider Company, No. 5.

Americus Engine, No. 6.
Croton Hose, No. 6.
Manhaitan Engine, No. 8.
BAND.

Victory Hose, No. 13.
Franklin Hose, No. 18. La Fayette Hose, No. 19. Fulton Engine, No. 21. Hose Company, No. 21. United States Engine, No. 28. Rutgers Hose, No. 28.

Richard M. Johnson Hose, No. 22. Gen. Warren Hose, No. 23. Howard Engine, No. 34.

A Procession of Boys.

BAND.

Live Oak Engine, No. 44, With Four Hundred and Fifty Men!
Hose Company, No. 47.
Mazeppa Engine, No. 45.

Eagle Engine, No. 4, Brooklyn.

Engle Engine, No. 4, Brooklyn.

Constitution, No. 7, Brooklyn.

Mechanic Hose, No. 2, Brooklyn. They proceeded down Broadway and Cortland

to Greenwich, and down Greenwich to Pier No. where they received their guests, Diligent Hose of Philadelphia, numbering 40 or 50 men, in perfect order, with all their apparatus and uniform. The hose carriage is a most beautiful piece of workman ship; the ends of the cylinder have ornamenta raved bars, between which are exquisite paintings of wreaths and garlands : the frame on which it rests is of an arabesque pattern, richly gilded, and ver star; the prevailing colors are pale lilac and gold, which have also been adopted for the fire men's capes and hats. All the belongings of the carriage, as well as the Company's equipments, have been chosen with admirable taste, and the general effect is exceedingly light, graceful and harmenious. The speaking trumpet ts silver, richly chased. The Company is accompanied by the Pennsylvania Band," the members of which were a blue uniform, trimmed with gold.

The grand procession then proceeded through a greater portion, perhaps the whole of the followPRICE TWO CENTS.

instructed and directed to report the said bill, and such the suppropriation bills as have not been brought in this land to Broadway, through Broadway to Park Row, through Park Row, Chatham and East Broadway to Grand, through Grand to Broadway, through Broadway to Canal, through Canal to Hudson, through Hudson to Clarkson, to Carmine st. through Carmine to Bleecker, to Broadway, through Broadway to Great Jones st. to No. 4 Engine House, where the line was disbanded, and the visitors dis posed of for the night. It was so late before the march was finished that we were not able to get the proceedings in detail for this morning's paper. The route of the procession was throughd with thousands of spectators, and the clare of the torches. the flags, wreaths and other ornaments of the machines had an excellent effect, which was greatly hightened by the fine music of the bands. We acknowledge the hearty compliments of some of the companies as they passed The Tribune estab-

To day the visitors will be shown some of the lions of the town.

THE COUNTRY.-The protracted dampness of the season, disagreeable as it has been to streetwalkers and all kinds of out-of-door people, has nevertheless bestowed upon the country a luxuriance of foliage and vegetation almost unparalleled in this latitude. The grass has been somewhat checked by the lingering chillness of the air, but this has only given it a thicker and ranker growth. A few such warm June days as vesterday will bring up the early hay-crop, and suffice to form the belated embryos of the cherry, peach and apple, which promise such a plentiful yield. The Wheat harvest will be very large this year, and, if a saperabundance of moisture is not meted out to us for the coming two or three weeks, the Corn harvest likewise. In our neighboring sandy State the peach orchards give signs of an extraordinary yield. The country, this season, will rejoice in the abundance of its gifts.

The suitriners of yesterday noon was tempered before night by a smart thunder shower, which swept the upper part of the City, but only gave the lower part a slight sprinkling. The evening was mild, fresh and delightful.

Post Office during the past month, we gather the respondence passing through the office in the space of twenty-nine days, the mails by the Asia received on the 19th, being the last during the month. The total number of letters received from and sent to fereign countries (including California) has been 314,350. Of this number 41,500 were received from California, and 23,300 were sent to the same place. The largest foreign mail received was by the Europs, on the 23d, amounting to 26,600 letters. The largest mail sent was by the Cambris, on the 8th, amounting to 31,400 letters. The largest mail rereived from California was by the Georgia, on the 7th, smounting to 27,700 letters. The largest Cali. fornia mail sent was by the Ohio, on the 28th, amounting to 15,400 letters. Twenty-four steamers have arrived and departed during the month (including California and those sailing from Bosmel galdge nearly a steamer every day, for the 29 days during which the account was kept.

LARGE FIRE.-At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the upper part of the large five story building No. 78 Front st corner of Oldslip. From the position of the fire it appeared to have been the work of an incendiary. The whole of this building was occupied by Otis & Woodward, (Isnac Otis, John Woodward, John Otis,) wholesale dealers in teas, coffees, sugars and spices. All the stock in the third, fourth and fifth stories was destroyed, and the walls as far down

as the middle of the third story fell into the street. The remaining stock, in the second and third stories and basement, is nearly destroyed by water. The building connected with No. 24 Old-slip, into which the fire made its way and greatly damaged the upper stories. In the lofts was a large quantiof cotton. The cotton was thrown into the street as fast as possible, but much of it was injured by fire, and more by water and dirt.

In the same building was Chas. Sutton, dealer in wines: his loss will not be large. The lower part had the sign Halsted, Chamberlain & Co. dealers in provisions; loss not great. Also, Cul-bert & Finlay; loss not known. No. 22 Old-slip was a very little injured in the roof. We learned that Otis & Woodward are insured to the amount of \$12,000 or more: about half in the Long Island and half in the United States Company.

The buildings belonged to Mr. Pentz, and were insured for \$13,000, which will probably cover the loss, as only one store, the corner, is so badly injured that it will be necessary to entirely rebuild. Even of that the lower stories appear to be nearly as sound as they were before the fire.

On Front-st. No. 80, adjoining the store of Otis & Woodward, escaped without any material damage. This is fortunate for the insurance compa nies, as the occupants, Messrs. Bucklin & Crane, have a very valuable stock, consisting principally of teas. It has escaped damage of any moment by water. There are several names mentioned as owners of the cotton : the Commercial says: "The quantity of cotton in the premises, we understand. was only seventy-five bales. It was owned by Center & Co.

BOARD OF EDUCATION .- The new Board of Education met yesterday at 5 P. M. Mr. Shaw of the Twelfth Ward was called to the Chair, and the Board went into an election for a President, after resolving that nineteen votes should be necessary to a choice, only twenty eight members being pre sent. On the third ballot E. C. Benedict was cho! sen President, having received 21 votes. He was conducted to the chair by Commissioners King and Purser, and delivered a brief and pertinent address. The Board then proceeded to elect a Clerk. Seve ral unsuccessful attempts were made to elect a Clerk, E. B. Fellows and Albert Gilbert being candidates. It was proposed to elect by majority, and this was debated without success, and a motion to postpone the election of Clerk prevailed. A motion the Free Academy, and that 19 votes be necessary to a choice. On the first ballot W. T. Pinckney received 19 votes. He was the only one elected Several other ballots were had without success.

MILITARY.-There were several military parades yesterday, which we had intended to notice but room and time fail us.

New Church.-The new Baptist Church, corner of Madison and Montgomery-sts. will be opened for Divine worship on Thursday, the 6th inst. Ser mon at 4 o'clock by Rev. S. H. Cone, D.D. and in the evening, at 80'clock, by Rev. Mr. Lathrop.

A correspondent invites the attention of the Street Inspector of the Sixth Ward to Center st. from Pearl to Leonard. So do we, and to other sections of the Ward also.

THEOGRAPHICAL READING ROOM - A public opening of the Printers' Library and Reading Room of the New-York Typographical Society (which is situated over Joilie's Music Store, in Broadway,) will take place at the Tabernacle on the evening of the 10th inst. The dedicatory exercises will consist of an opening Ode, written for the occasion, and a closing one, written by Edward A-M'Laughlin; an Address will be delivered by H. J. Baymond, Esq. Editor of the Couries and Enquirer and during the evening several vocal and instru-

To A City paper advertises a "horse for salea dark chesnut lady's horse-gentle in the saddle, perfectly safe in his movements, and sound in his constitution. Has carried a lady for the last two years." We should think the "dark chesnut lady's" constitution ought also to be good, if there is any virtue in a two years' ride.

mental pieces will be performed. The admission

We were present on Saturday evening at Hope Chapel to listen to the debate upon the subject of School Discipline, by the Teachers' Associa. tion. It was a wise movement for the Association to leave their rooms in the Park and secure the present spacious room for the place of meeting. Then the ladies seldom attended, now we are pleased to see them out in large numbers. Every teacher should, and we would that every parent could, listen to the masterly debate upon the all-important subject under consideration. It will be resumed the third Saturday in the month.

organized on Sunday alterno m in the Tenth Ward School, Ludlow-st. About forty boys were present and conducted themselves well. This bids fairlto become one of the most successful meetings of the kind in the City.

BOYS' SUNDAY MEETING .- Another meeting was

IMMIGRANTS.—Alien passengers reported at the Mayor's office, Monday, 3d June, 1850;

 Ship Hendrik Hudson, London
 313

 Srip Edwins, Answerp
 395

 Steamship Philadelphia, Chagree
 18

 Back Stella, Belfast
 178

NARROW Escape.-About noon yesterday, as some men were holsting about 5,000 lbs. of lead, in the plumbing establishment of Leroy & Smith, 261-3 Water-st, and had got the load six or seven feet above their heads, the crane parted and the lead fell. Wm. Connelly of 22 Commerce st. had one hand and wrist crushed to pieces, and he and two others just escaped with life-the weight passing within a hand's breath of their heads.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.-An accident happened to ex-Alderman Kelly of the Second Ward, at 3 P. M. while superintending the boisting of sack salt at his bakery in Beekman at. previous to the rain. A large iron clamp at the end of the fall rope fell from the third loft, striking him on the head, which completely stunned him for some time, and it was feared the cose was broken, but after having his head dressed a deep cut was found between the eyes and the nose braised, but not broken. Had he been struck an Inch either way differently the sp-Alderman would have lost an eye; as it is he has a deep cut it the forehead, and will probably be confined for a week.

DEGWAED,-An unknown man was found drowned in the month of the Kills, yesterday morning, aged about 21 years, about 5 feet 8 inches in hight, dressed in brown cloth pantaloons, dark colored sack cost, with plaid lining, plaid vest, white linen shirt, white flannel under-shirt, and boots nearly new. For particulars apply to S. F. Randolph Coroner, Staten Island Quarintine.

CORRECTION.-We publish the following correction of a paragraph in our Military item of yester-

that the "Washington Grays, Capt. Little, will visit Hartford in July, and will be received and enter-tained by the Hartford Light Guard." The latter part of the assertion is entirely volunts part or that of your informant. The corps has thought of visiting Hartford the present Summer, but no arrangements for that purpose have been concluded, and we know not that a single person in that city is aware of our visit. We desire to go without ceremony or display, and in a quiet, soldierly manner spend the few days we may remain there in such enjoyment as shall best conduce to our happiness and confers. our happiness and comfort.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS,-The first parade of the Ninth Regiment, to take place on Wednesday, 11th June, will be an event of interest.

MISSISSIPPI SCHEME FOR THE RELIEF OF BROAD-WAY .- A gentleman in Mississippi requests us to publish the following plan for the benefit of our City readers:

Mr Editor dearsis yower daly paper is on the ta-ble be four me and I take the liberty to make the falowing suggestion in regarde to the pasedg of Brosdway newyrk with a Railroad my plan is this to Build a suspension Railroad of a double track throw the middle of the Street and race it by a noof for the pasedg of combuses under neith and to erect it on Cast from towers of a size suffishently to erect it on Cast from towers of a size soffishently large to ad mit of a Spirel Starcase in each one of them to forme a passed for pursons to assende to the Cars along the hote line of road at the Centy of Each block of Buildiega it required for Stands to git in the Cars at and at the begining and end of Said road to hav the main Estrances with a Broad flite of Steps to assend and desend apon to the Car Roomes the a bove plan I think would be far preferable to a tanel under the Said Street and would not Cost more than one third of the appearance. erable to a tanel under the Said Street and would not Cost more than one third of the amount and then the pasengers would have a delitful view of the Citty in pasing up the finest Street in America &c

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER. - A young men, named Joseph Newman, charged with stealing letters from the Post-Oiline, yesterday, effected his escape yesterday about 11 o'clock. He was handcuffed. whom he was bound did not acquaint the officer in charge until the fagitive had gone sufficiently far to FATAL ACCIDENT -A lad, 7 years of age, named

Francis Markham, whose parents reside at 204 West-st, while passing the building now in the course of erection in Readest, near Greenwich, for Mr. Stewart as a sugar reinery, on his way from school was struck on the head by a block, which fell from an upper story of the building, and fractured his skull in a fatal manner. The injured boy was conveyed home, where he died late last The Express arrangement at the Post Of-

lice, Chatham square, in establishing Branches in the upper part of the City for the reception of letters for the Foreign and United Stails mails is a great convenience. The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement.

EXTENSIVE BANK ROBBERT,-The Bank of Do chester, at Dorchester, Mass. was broken open or Saturday night last and robbed of thirty thousand dollars. Nothing has yet been discovered as to the whereabouts of the robbers or their plunder.

Hungary-Her Fors and Her Fatt.

tion of the Heart Heart will be

Dr. KREITSIR recently proposed to lecture in Boston, on Hungary, in illustration of her History, and in confutation of her slanderers, but desisted on account of the smallness of the auditory. A hearer has sent us the following report of the opening of his Lec-

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: A year has not pas-Ladies and Gentlemen: A year has not passed since I stood in this place to speak of Hungary. It was then energed in a struggle which awakened the attention of the world, the sympathics of millions on one side—and the mortal camity of the stereotyped force of humanity on the other. I need not remind you of the cry raised in Eagland and this country against the league between the Cast and the Emperor. It proved to be, alast part of welcome hald! Encouraged by such words as then teemed from

almost the whole press of all free countries in favor of Hungary, I called upon the citzens dwelling round Fancull Hall, near Bunker Hill and Lexington, to listen to some account of that country. I was able to speak then in some joyful spirit; for I was proud of the triumphs of the sacred cause of my believed country. I then dared not to suspect that the youthful here of that cause, with whose that the youthful hero of that cause, with whose name I forbear descrating your ears, was its cankerworm. I was told that the public of Boston were greatly uninformed on the subject, and this I could easily believe, knowing, as I do, the almost entire neglect of historical studies, even in the highest seats of learning. Nor was I ignorant of one of the principal means used by the despotic governments of Europe—the Austrian in particular—in their struggles against the rising spirit of duped and down-trodden nations, and which has proved more effectual even than the standing bordes of murderers, entitled the armies: namely, a regularly organized system of misrepresentations and of murderers, entitled the armies: namely, a regularly organized system of misrepresentations and calumnies, spread and administered by many newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets, and books, and supported by avowed and not avowed, open and secret, paid and volunteering agents. My hope to find, at that time, an audience somewhat in proportion to both the enthusiasm that was manifested in many beautiful newspaper paragraphs, and to the admitted want of exact knowledge of the real state of the question, was indeed disappointed.—Yet I went through those live lectures, in spite of that chilling want of interest. Nor did my disappointent at such apathy, stem as it was affect pointment at such apathy, great as it was, affect me es a sudden, unexperienced grief, for I had tasted already of this little cap. As a fellow-extle of the Poles, I knew the detail of their long life-or rather death struggle. Besides, I had the satisfied of the satisfied of the satisfied or the satisfied of t

or rather death struggle. Besides, I had the stisfaction of knowing that my lectures, though so thinly
attended, were faithfully reported, without my suggestion, into one newspaper of New-York, which
multiplies its copies to forty thousand, and at last
devoted nearly the whole of a weekly issue to a
repetition of them all.

I now appear before you in quire another mood,
and with other objects in view. I cannot let pass
unnoticed such a tissue of misrepresentations, such
fasiliteation of history, such sophistical arguments
for siding with despotsem, and such an insult on
the character of the public opinion of this country,
as disgrace your oldest, if not your most influential
Periodical, in the two articles upon the relations
between Hungary and Austria, published in the
January and April numbers of the North-American
Keenee of this year, and entitled. "The War of
Races in Hungary," and the "Politics of Europe."

The contest, while it lasted, had excited the
most hively interest throughout the whole civilized
world. Not only while it lasted, but also, and still
more, when it was terminated.—There were two
parties intensely engaged to interpret it according

more, when it was terminated.—There were two parties intensely engaged to interpret it according to their wishes and advantages. The enemies of movement were more united, and exerted their acmovement were more united, and exerted their action with much more energy than their friends.—
They spread all kinds of misrepresentation of the causes and character of the struggle, and of the causes and character of the struggle, and of the consequences likely to result from its sitemative termination. Calumnies were resorted to with the view of affecting the success of the war, of injuring the champions of the rights of the people and of progress. Amid the misrepresentations made on both sides, it was, and is yet, difficult for strangers at a distance to determine where right and justice predominate. The Hungarien cause is, happily, in no danger to suffer by a caudid, impartial, deep and detailed examination of the claims of both contending parties. I can, of course, not enter here upon such a scrutiny, though I am emiddent to challenge it, and should be most happy if it were undertaken by as many as would be willing to do so.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

The Roman Republic and its Calumulators. To the Editor of The Tribune: Having had placed in my hands an article signed

Sigme, from the New-York Courier and Enquirer, treating of the late Italian revolution and of the leading persons concerned in it, written under the most erroneous impression, I cannot let such false views remain before the public without endeavoring to rectify them to the best of my feeble ability. I am the more inclined to take this step because from my intercourse with American citizens since The latter my arrival here I find them in general misled correspondence and editorial articles which have appeared in The Tribune and a few other truly democratic papers, having been gathered from the Londen journals. That press, although most ably conducted as regards the composition of its articles, yet to please its aristocratic readers invariably gives such an artificial coloring to every political event, that each endeavor made by an oppressed country to free itself from tyranny and ameliorate its condition is distorted so as to appear to be the rebellion of restless faction for the sake of pillage; while the patriots who sacrifice themselves and their fortunes or the public good are stigmatized with the appelation of brigands! Unless, forsooth, the movement be made by the nobility in favor of a very limited monarchy, which being only another name for oligarchy, generally meets with sympathy from the ruling class in Great Britain. What a lamentable fact that a press which ought fearlessly to advocate justice-which instead of humoring the vices or foibles of the public ought to endeavor to correct them- and which possesses in itself talent sufficient to ensure so desirable a result, should prefer to pander to these faults in the mercenary hope of selling a few more copies. Being an Eng lishman, unless I had been thoroughly convinced of the justice of the Italian cause, I should not have taken up arms in its defense, such a course, being opposed to my private interest, and I most certainly should never have allowed my eldest son to accom pany me to the field. I grant that in the commencement of the revolu-

tion some blunders were committed, that faith was placed in the promises of the princes and nobles that some persons were placed in offices for which they proved unqualified-while some most estimable persons were neglected, but these accidents ble persons were neglected, the were, under existing circumstances, unavoidable, and the only wonder is that so few cases of this sort occurred; for the despotic Italian Governments of the rubble no means of appreciating act occurred; for the despotic Italian Governments had allowed the public no means of appreciating the capabilities of those from among whom the people had to choose their leaders. It could only be therefore after an individual had committed some (perhaps serious) mistake that his incapacity could be discovered, and a remedy applied by the nomination of some other person to his situation. Toperplex the people the more, and to thwart everything which might be of service to the popular cause, the Jesuits and aristocrate incessandly worked in secret to raise in public estimation those cause, the Jesuits and aristocrats incessantly worked in secret to raise in public estimation those most unworthy, resorting on the other hand to calumnies to roin the reputation of such as they considered men of superior worth. The local princes having unfortunately assumed the disguise of reformers, instead of shewing themselves in their own true colors, so long as the selection rested with them, nominated (as princes always do) those persons who would best second their royal desires. Oh! little do your Republicans know here in America what these Jesuits are! Shut your eyes to them a little longer, suffer them to get a firmer footing in the country, and you will then begin to Teel it, free Americans though you be. They take any shape—assume any color best suited to their purpose. They inslands themselves everywhere—they contrive to know every secret. Industriously and patiently do they labor to obtain this object by securing the rising generation, especially the females, through the instrumentality of the Sis.